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EXPORTS OF OHIO.

The Commissioner of Statistics gives in the annexed statement the quantity of each of the agricultural products of the State of Ohio exports in the commercial year 1857-8:

obacco, hhds 20,345	•	ool, lbs5,332,000	eep, No 220,657	ogs, No 341,595	orses, No 5,000	ttle, No 118,000	ease, lbs	allow, lbs	ap, boxes · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ndles, boxes	eese, lbs3,541,337	itter, 1bs	rd Oil, lbs 5,000	rd, bbls 65,000	rk and bacon, bbls. 361,541	ef, bbls 6,000	cohol, bbls	hisky, bbls 142,370	her grain, bush 956,595	heat, bush · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	lour, bbls	Articles. Exp'd by RR	
750	5,600,000	1,321,397	:	:	:	:	:	303,760	950	33,560	11,795	18,680	:	720	7,616	227	:	53,581	1,990,667	2,607,113	475,927	Exp'd by Lake.	
205	3,000,000	919,376	:	:	2,400	:	740,600	460,800	51,708	155.257	3,180,000	1,424,725	40,525	18,475	95,200	14,202	59,071	181,556	40,000	:	227,470	Exp'd by R'er. Agg'e ex	
20,925	8,600,000	7.572.763	220,607	341,595	7,400	118,000	740,600	764,560	52,558	156,096	6,736,122	8,735,124	45,525	84,175	464,457	20,427	59,071	377,507	2,987,262	2,607,113	1,860,979	Agg'e ex.	

ALBANY LUMBER TRADE.

Albany, New York, is one of the largest lumber markets of the Union. The following table exhibits the receipts during the years named:

33,226

cub. ft.

28,832

Boards of Shingles, Timber

scantling, ft.

1850 216,791,890

Staves,

lbs.

150,515,280

1851 200,238,003	34,136 1	10,200 1	15,087,290	
1852 317,135,620	31,636 2	91,714 1	07,961,289	ı
1853 393,726,073			18,666,750	ı
1854 311,571,157			34,805,091	l
			40,255,225	
$1855 \cdots 245,921,652$				
1856 223,345,545	36,899	14,533 1	02,548,492	
1857 180,097,629	71,004	85,104 1	53,264,629	
1858 267,406,411	31 823 1	19,497 1	35,011,817	ı
		•		
-the value of which in	n the same ;	years was :	as follows:	
1050 63 051 070	e110 701	\$4,325	\$677,319	
1850 \$3,251,878	\$119,791			
1851 4,119,568	121,524	19,010	546,665	
1852 5,495,960	110,726	52,509	507,418	
1853 6,299,617	99,585	3,386	569,600	
			611,123	
1854 4,985,139	86,891	6,649		
1855 4,426,589	228,840	4,854	631,149	
1856 3,573,520	129,147	2,616	461,468	
		15,218	689,691	
1857 2,881.560	248,515	20,314	540,047	
1858 4,412,205	111,383			

HOW MUCH CAN PEOPLE PAY ANNU-ALLY FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY?

In the construction of a railroad, or of a system of railroad, a lucrative business is assumed as a matter of course. Our people never stop to consider whether there must not be a limit to the ability of a people to contribute to the support of such works—a necessary relation between their number and the extent of their commerce—and whether all beyond a certain outlay for works of improvement must not remain without adequate employment.

What is the extent of the contributions that a community can make toward the support of railroads? The people of Massachusetts pay more to these works than any other community in the world. The receipts of her roads compared with her population for nine years past have been as follows:

	Earnings.	Population.
1850	·· \$7,089,159	973,654
1851		1,005,397
1852		1,037,140
1853	. 8,966,441	1,068,883
1854		1,100,626
1855		1,132,369
1856		1,164,112
1857		1,195,855
1858	9,522,968	1,227,598

The above statement shows the ratio of earnings of railroads in Massachusetts to be very nearly nine dollars to each person.

In England and Wales, the largest earnings for any one year, 1858, were \$97,862,781, for a population of about 19,100,000, giving a ratio of \$5.12.5. to each person.

The earnings of the railroads of New York for 1856 were \$21,289,340. Population for the same year, 3,550,000. Ratio of earnings to population, \$6.

New England has a railroad system peculiar to itself. Only a very small portion of its receipts is contributed by the people of other States. The earnings of its roads for 1856 were \$18,657,273: its population very nearly 3,100,000: ratio of earnings to population the same as in New York, \$6 per head.